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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/581,962	06/06/2006	Eric Seitz	ISHI 21.053 (334786-00027)	1792
26304	7590	04/03/2009	EXAMINER	
KATTEN MUCHIN ROSENMAN LLP 575 MADISON AVENUE NEW YORK, NY 10022-2585			DOERRLER, WILLIAM CHARLES	
		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
		3744		
		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
		04/03/2009	PAPER	

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>	
	10/581,962	SEITZ ET AL.	
	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Art Unit</b>	
	William C. Doerrler	3744	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 February 2009.

2a) This action is **FINAL**.                    2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 06 June 2006 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schultz (3,677,295) in view of Erwin (4,231,440).

Schultz discusses in lines 70-75 of column 2, a rotary valve with a thrust bearing between a rotary disk and a valve seat which contact each other. Schultz does not specify that the thrust bearings are ball bearings. Erwin shows ball thrust bearings to be known in the rotary valve art (see ball thrust bearings 59 and 66 described in lines 22 and 31 of column 6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention from the teaching of Erwin to modify the rotary valve of

Schultz by using ball thrust bearings to provide a wearless contact between parts.

Contact between parts is seen as being separated by less than 25 micrometers, as Schultz states the parts are contacting.

. Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warf (5,315,963) in view of Erwin (4,231,440).

Warf discusses between line 44 of column 3 and line 2 of column 4, a rotary valve with a thrust bearing between a rotary disk and a valve seat which contact each other. Warf does not specify that the thrust bearings are ball bearings. Erwin shows ball thrust bearings to be known in the rotary valve art (see ball thrust bearings 59 and 66 described in lines 22 and 31 of column 6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention from the teaching of Erwin to modify the rotary valve of Warf by using ball thrust bearings to provide a wearless contact between parts. Contact between parts is seen as being separated by less than 25 micrometers, as Warf states the parts are contacting.

Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holl (2,832,561) in view of Erwin (4,231,440)

Holl discusses in lines 6-28 of column 2, a rotary valve with a thrust bearing between a rotary disk and a valve seat which contact each other. Holl does not specify that the thrust bearings are ball bearings. Erwin shows ball thrust bearings to be known in the rotary valve art (see ball thrust bearings 59 and 66 described in lines 22 and 31 of column 6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention from the teaching of Erwin to modify the rotary valve of Holl by

using ball thrust bearings to provide a wearless contact between parts. Contact between parts is seen as being separated by less than 25 micrometers, as Holl states the parts are contacting.

Claims 9-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hall (2,319,733) in view of Erwin (4,231,440).

Hall shows in figure 1, a rotary valve with a thrust bearing between a rotary disk and a valve seat which contact each other. Hall does not specify that the thrust bearings are ball bearings. Erwin shows ball thrust bearings to be known in the rotary valve art (see ball thrust bearings 59 and 66 described in lines 22 and 31 of column 6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention from the teaching of Erwin to modify the rotary valve of Hall by using ball thrust bearings to provide a wearless contact between parts. Contact between parts is seen as being separated by less than 25 micrometers, as Hall states the parts are contacting.

Claims 1,2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Shultz in view of Erwin as applied to claims 9-12 above and further in view of either Heron (6,694,749) or Kawano (2002/0066276).

Schulz, as modified, discloses applicants' basic inventive concept, a rotary valve having a ball thrust bearing attached to the valve seat to reduce wear between the disk and the seat, substantially as claimed with the exception of using the rotary valve in a pulse tube cooler. Heron and Kawano each show rotary valves to be old in the pulse

tube cooling art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicants' invention from the teaching of either Heron or Kawano to use a rotary valve with a thrust bearing in a pulse tube cooler to reduce wear between the parts to make the valve easier to turn and increase projected lifetime of the parts.

Claims 1,3 and 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Holl in view of Erwin as applied to claims 9-12 above and further in view of either Heron (6,694,749) or Kawano (2002/0066276).

Holl, as modified, discloses applicants' basic inventive concept, a rotary valve having a ball thrust bearing attached to the valve disk to reduce wear between the disk and the seat, substantially as claimed with the exception of using the rotary valve in a pulse tube cooler. Heron and Kawano each show rotary valves to be old in the pulse tube cooling art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicants' invention from the teaching of either Heron or Kawano to use a rotary valve with a thrust bearing in a pulse tube cooler to reduce wear between the parts to make the valve easier to turn and increase projected lifetime of the parts. In regard to claim 8, fixtures are well known to attach bearings to a part and as such would have been obvious to an ordinary practitioner in the art to ensure a proper mounting of the bearing.

Claims 1,3 and 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hall in view of Erwin as applied to claims 9-12 above and further in view of either Heron (6,694,749) or Kawano (2002/0066276).

Hall, as modified, discloses applicants' basic inventive concept, a rotary valve having a ball thrust bearing attached to the valve disk to reduce wear between the disk and the seat, substantially as claimed with the exception of using the rotary valve in a pulse tube cooler. Heron and Kawano each show rotary valves to be old in the pulse tube cooling art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicants' invention from the teaching of either Heron or Kawano to use a rotary valve with a thrust bearing in a pulse tube cooler to reduce wear between the parts to make the valve easier to turn and increase projected lifetime of the parts. In regard to claim 8, fixtures are well known to attach bearings to a part and as such would have been obvious to an ordinary practitioner in the art to ensure a proper mounting of the bearing.

Claims 5 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rabenau (4,925,464) in view of Erwin and either Heron (6,694,749) or Kawano (2002/0066276).

Rabenau discloses applicants' basic inventive concept, a rotary valve having a thrust bearing attached to the valve seat to reduce wear between the disk and the seat which contact each other, substantially as claimed with the exception of using the rotary valve in a pulse tube cooler and using a ball thrust bearing. Heron and Kawano each show rotary valves to be old in the pulse tube cooling art. Erwin shows thrust ball bearings to be known in the rotary valve art in lines 22 and 31 of column 6. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicants' invention from the teaching of either Heron or Kawano and Erwin to use a rotary valve with a

thrust ball bearing in a pulse tube cooler to reduce wear between the parts to make the valve easier to turn and increase projected lifetime of the parts.

Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Warf in view of Erwin as applied to claims 9-12 above and further in view of either Heron (6,694,749) or Kawano (2002/0066276).

Warf, as modified, discloses applicants' basic inventive concept, a rotary valve having a thrust ball bearing attached to the valve disk and to the valve seat to reduce wear between the disk and the seat, substantially as claimed with the exception of using the rotary valve in a pulse tube cooler. Heron and Kawano each show rotary valves to be old in the pulse tube cooling art. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicants' invention from the teaching of either Heron or Kawano to use a rotary valve with a thrust bearing in a pulse tube cooler to reduce wear between the parts to make the valve easier to turn and increase projected lifetime of the parts. In regard to claim 8, Fixtures are well known to attach bearings to a part and as such would have been obvious to an ordinary practitioner in the art to ensure a proper mounting of the bearing.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Erwin shows thrust ball bearings to be old in the rotary valve art. This is the only deficiency pointed out by applicant in the remarks.

***Conclusion***

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Mallon shows a stopcock (a rotary valve) with thrust ball bearings.

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to William C. Doerrler whose telephone number is (571) 272-4807. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 6:30-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Cheryl Tyler can be reached on (571) 272-4834. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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WCD

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